(ख) केन्द्र की नौवीं योजना में ग्रामीण रोजगार, गरीबी उन्मूलन, ग्रामीण विकास और शहरी क्षेत्रों के लिए पेयजल सुविधा के वास्ते उद्दिष्ट राशि को संबंधित मंत्रालयों/विभागों के परिव्यय में शामिल किया गया हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त राज्य भी राज्य योजनाओं में इन क्षेत्रकों की स्कीमों के लिए प्रावधान करते है। वर्ष 1996-97 की कीमतों पर मंत्रालयों/विभागों (केन्द्र) के लिए नौवी योजना परिव्यय निम्नलिखित हैं।

(**करोड़ रूपए**)

1.	ग्रामीण विकास विभाग	-	12437.97
2.	ग्रामीण रोजगार और गरीबी उन्मूलन विभाग	-	29395.90
3.	शहरी कार्य और रोजगार विभाग	-	4931.22

(ग) और (घ) योजना आयोग में स्कीमों के लिए निधियों के आबंटन/वितरण का जिलावार/संसदीय क्षेत्रवार विवरण नहीं रखा जाता।

Involvement of Panchayat Raj in the Planning

431. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had at one time any ambitious plans to involve Panchayat Raj bodies in Plan target and investment formalities;

(b) whether the Planning Commission utilised grass root bodies for inputs in the Planning process;

(c) if so, what has been the result;

(d) whether any team have visited rural areas to study the impact of planning; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (e) In the First Plan itself the Planning Commission had recognised the need for a disaggregated planning exercise through a process of democratic decentralisation. The successive Five Year Plans also reiterated the need for decentralised planning.

The enactment of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992, has given a boost to democratic decentralisation by conferring the Constitutional status on Panchayats at different levels. As per the 73rd Constitutional status on Panchayats at different levels. As per the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the States are required to devolve adequate powers and responsibilities on the Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) in order to make them effective institutions of local self-government. It also envisages for them the responsibility for the prepration of Plans for economic development and social justice and its implementation in relation to 29 subjects listed in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Further, the State Governments are required to constitute District Planning Committees (DPCs) to facilitate the process of decentralised planning. DPCs are to be set up in each district to prepare composite plans covering both urban and rural areas.

The Planning Commission had issued instructions to the State Governments to ensure a closer involvement of the three tiers of Panchayats and DPCs in preparation of the Ninth Plan/Annual Plans so as to ensure greater participation of the people in the development process and make participatory planning meaningful.

Though all the States have made necessary provision in their respective Panchayati Raj Acts in consonance with the spirit of Constitutional Amendment Act, these are under various stages of operationalisation in different States.

The Ninth Plan envisages that the PRIs will be strengthened with greater financial and functional autonomy so as to be effective institutions of. local self-government. The PRIs will be the umbrella for integration of sectoral programmes with poverty alleviation and rural development programmes so as to ensure a holistic approach to planned development at the grass root level.

कृषि विकास के परिव्यय

432. **श्री गोविन्दराम मिरी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षो के दौरान राज्यों में कृषि विकास से संबंधित स्वीकृत परिव्यय तथा संशोधित परिव्यय में भारी अंतर रहा हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या राज्यों मे कृषि विकास के पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार का विचार परिव्यय में वृद्वि करने का हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा योजना और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम नाईक) : (क) से (घ) राज्य योजनाओं के कृषि क्षेत्रक परिव्यय निम्नानुसार है:

(लाख रूपए)

वर्ष	मूल रूप से अनुमोदित परिव्यय	संशोधित अनुमान
1995-96	358076	331807
1996-97	400782	362309
1997-98	393366	339357

कृषि क्षेत्रक हेतु मूल एवं संशोधित परिव्ययों में अंतर, राज्यों के योजना आकार में बजट अनुमानों की तुलना में संशोधित अनुमानों में समग्र रूप से कमी होने तथा साथ ही संशोधित अनुमानों में क्षेत्रकीय आबंटनों के बदले हुए पैटर्न के कारण है। राज्यों को समग्र योजना आकार के अंदर विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों के पारस्परिक आबंटनों का निर्णय लेने की स्वतंत्रता हैं।

Extending AIBP Scheme for Minor Irrigation Projects

433. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken during finalisation of Annual Plan of Tripura for extending the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for minor irrigation projects;

(b) whether the AIBP guidelines have been revised to include minor irrigation projects; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that funds earmarked for minor Irrigation Project under AIBP during 1998-99 are utilised during the current financial year itself?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI RAM NAIK): (a) to (c) Under the existing Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) guidelines, the major, Medium Irrigation and Multi purpose projects fulfilling the eligibility criteria are eligible for Central Loan Assistance. While finalising the Scheme of Financing of the Annual Plan 1998-99 of Tripura an amount of Rs. 40 crore was indicated for AIBP (including Minor Irrigation Schemes) subject to sanction of schemes and utilisation by the State. The inclusion of Minor Irrigation Schemes under AIBP funding in respect of North-Eastern States and Hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu &